

HOYA NEW



Hoya fetuana Kloppenburg 2003

Oh There it is !

A pdf publication devoted to the Genus
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Editor: Dale Kloppenburg

Contents

When a species is collected from the wild, I feel it is wise to identify it, propagate it and name it. In this way it will eventually get it into commercial channels, be distributed to all those interested in this genus and thus be preserved. If in the future the species is lost through natural causes or forest destruction it will still be here on earth in your collection.

The following new species are presented in PDF format with ISSN number.
Check posting on my website “<http://.hoyardk.wix.com/Kloppenburg>” under publications.

1. **Hoya medinae** Kloppenburg 2017
2. **Marsdenia laurifolia** (Decaisne) Kloppenburg 2017

Hoya medinae Kloppenburg 2017

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Hoya medinae Kloppenburg sp. nova, holotypus CMUH 00010871 hic designatus. Epiphytica, volubilis, scandens, ramosa; caule ramisque filiformibus elongatis, flexuosis, teretibus, glabris, laxe foliatis; foliis; 7.6 cm longus et 4.4 cm latus; cymis umbelliformibus multifloris ca. 16, pedicellis strict filiformibus gracilibus, glabris, 1.5 cm longis; calycis segmentis triangularis obtusis glabris, 0.25 cm longus, 0.20 cm latus; corolla usque infra medium 5-fida reflexus, extus glabra, intus minutissime papilatus, circ. 1.72 cm diametiente complinatus, lobis late ovatis, acutis, circ. 0.25 cm longis; coronae foliolis horizontalibus, interior apice dentatus, dorso leviter concavus, superne usque infra, apicem longitudinaliter carinatis, subtus canaliculatus. This species differs in many ways from all other described hoyas species.

Collected near river bank of Tandang Sora, Governor Generoso, Davao Oriental, Philippines on 20 June 2016 by the expedition team consisting of Milton Norman Medina (Team Leader), Larry Cahilog & Neil Balbon (Research Assistants) and Cathy Salazar (Photographer).

There is no other Philippine hoyas species with a pollinarium with characteristics and dimensions as with this species. The closest is *Hoya wibergiae* Kloppenburg 2015 subsp. alba with the same pollinia length and wideness but differs in the translator type, inner pollinia type and a different retinacula structure. The new species also differs from *Hoya fitchii* Kloppenburg 2009 as the pollinia are shorter 0.45 mm x 0.17 and the corolla measurements are smaller among other differences.

Below are photos of the parts with measurements:



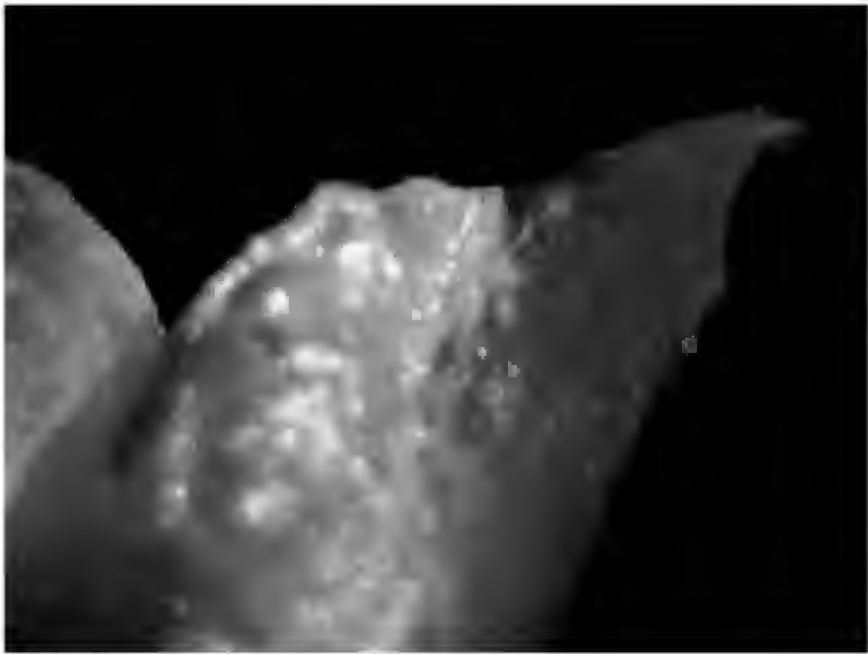
Pedicel and calyx: enlarged ca. 25x.

Pedicel: strict, terete, 1.5 cm long & 0.10 cm in diameter, surface is glabrous. Calyx base tapered.

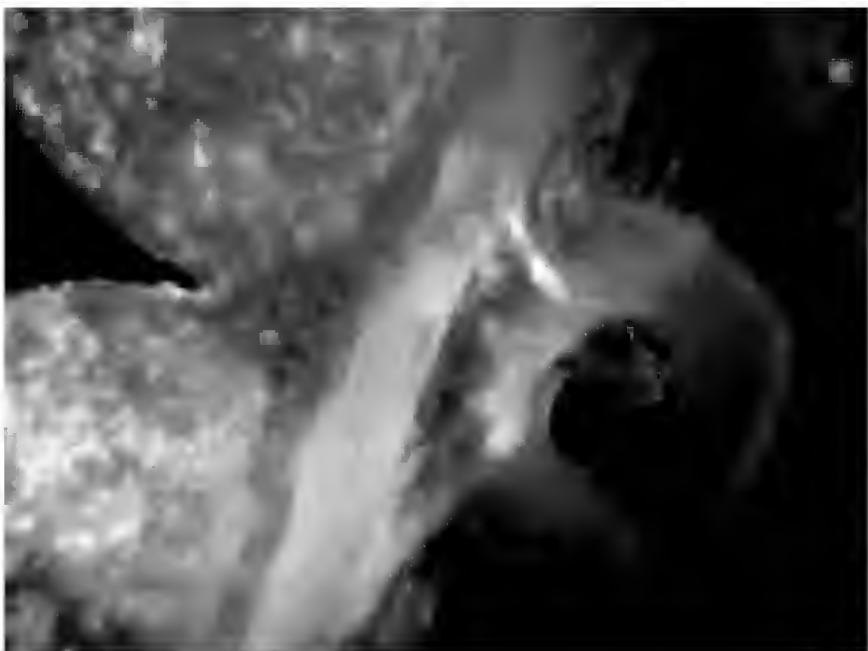


Calyx & ovaries: enlarged ca. 0.27x. Ovaries are hypogynous, dome shaped, glabrous 0.15 cm tall and base pair 0.20 cm wide.

Calyx: lobes sub. Triangular with basal expanded, surfaces glabrous
Lobes 0.25 cm long, 0.20 cm at the widest, no ligules observed.

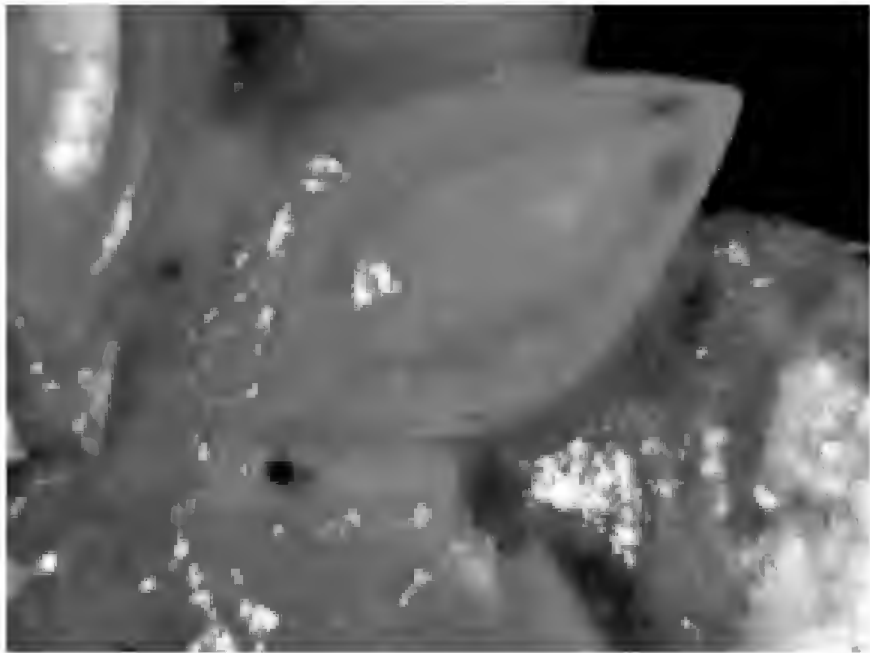


Corolla: enlarged ca. 14x, sympetalous; lobe section upper surface, it is finely papillate, below glabrous.



Corolla upper (dorsal) surface enlarged as above. It is finely papillate.

Sinus – sinus	0.47 cm
Sinus – center	0.37 cm
Sinus – apex	0.62 cm
Apex – center	0.86 cm

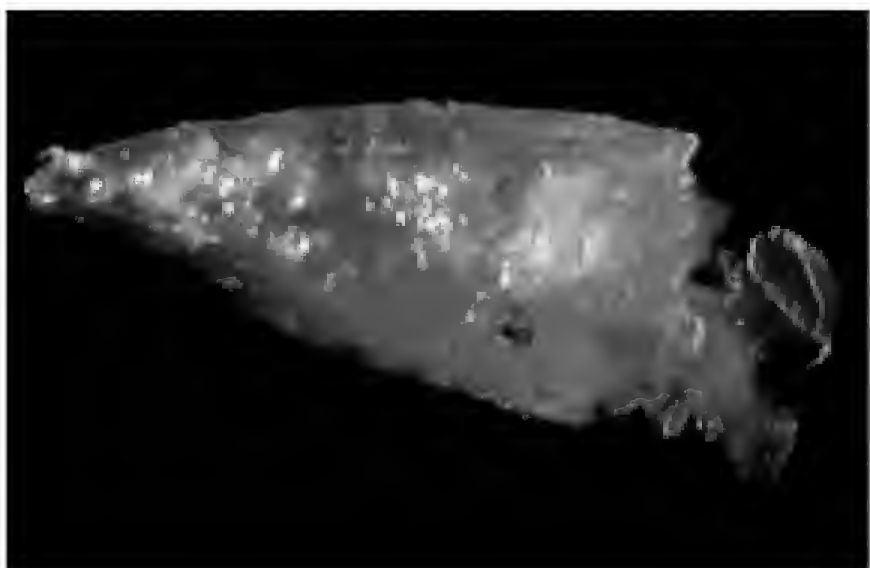


Corona dorsal surface enlarged ca. 18x. Scales are horizontal and dorsal slightly cupped with a broad central ovate ridge, inner apex does not reach the center but is higher than the anthers. It is dentate.

Apex – apex	0.46 cm
Apex – center	0.54 cm
Widest	0.26 cm
Ret. – ret.	0.25 cm
Ret. – center	0.15 cm
Aw. – aw.	0.27 cm
Aw. – center	0.28 cm



Ventral view of the corona enlarged as above, lobes are channeled to near the central column and surface is sulcate. Outer apex sub acute. Anther wing apices are broadly rounded..



Corona scale side view enlarged ca. 19x. Scale is nearly horizontal with inner lobe dentate, dorsal rounded at the sides, outer apex turns down slightly and is nearly acute.

Table 1 Leaf measurements (cm).

leaf	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Mean
length	10.2	10.2	6.8	9.0	9.2	7.5	6.0	7.0	6.5	5.7	5.2	7.6
width	4.7	4.4	4.3	5.5	5.8	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.4

Internodes: 6.7-16.5 cm



Photo by Milton Norman Medina

Leaf margin entire. Leaf nerves palmate, lighter color than the blade. Upper surface glabrous. Leaf base ovate, apex cuspitate. Petiole glabrous, 0.1 cm diameter.



Pollinarium: Arrow head is 1 mm long.

Pollinia:
length 0.60 mm
widest 0.25 mm

Translators:
length 0.26 mm
widest 0.03 mm

Caudicle:
bulb diam. 0.05 mm

Translator/caudicle type: ls/o

Pollinia inner end type: T

Retinacula type: S (shield)



Ca 16- 20 flowers per umbel soft rose colored, with reflexed corolla. Photos by Cathy Salazar.



Reduced copy of the Holotype Sheet

Marsdenia laurifolia (Decaisne 1838) Kloppenburg
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Marsdenia laurifolia (Decaisne) Kloppenburg sp. comb., holotypus D 170321 (BO) hic designatus. This new sp. has a pollinaria typical of the genus *Marsdenia*, not of *Hoya*. The flower parts are also not like flowers of the *Hoya* genus among other differences. A complete presentation of background publications of this species follows.

In Annales les Science Naturelles 9 #2 (1838) 272. Decaisne. 1. **Hoya laurifolia**. *H. volubilis* glabra; foliis lanceolatis oblongove lanceolatis, supra petiolum glandulosis marginibus subreflexis undulates coriaceis glaberrimis; umbellis sessilibus floribus longe pedicellatis; corollae laciniis oblongis acutiusculis; coron. fol. ovatis acuminatis planiusculis gynosteg. affixis subaequal.—Folio exacte ut in *Lauro nobili*, flor. siccate sordide virides.

Hab. in insula Timor (Zippelius), Herb. Lugd. Batav. N. 36.

Comm. Mus. Parisiensis. a Cl. Blume.

Translation: twining glabrous, leaves lanceolate oblong lanceolate, above petiole glandular margins somewhat reflexed undulate leathery very glabrous; umbels sessile flowers on long pedicels; leaflets of the corolla oblong acute; leaflets of the corona ovate acuminate somewhat flat not equal affixed to the gynostegium. Leaves exactly as *Laurus nobilis*; flowers dried dull green. It lives in the island of Timor (Zippelius) Herb. Lugd. Batav. n. 36 communicated by the renowned Blume to the Paris Museum.

In Prodromus Syst. Veg. 8 (1844) 639. (DeCandolle's) Decaisne. Cor. stam. Foliola gynost. Longitudinaliter adnata porrecta basi emarginata.

37. **H. laurifolia** (Dne. et. ascl. ann. sc. nat, 1838, p. 272), *volubilis* glabra; foliis lanceolatis v. oblongo-lanceolatis acutis supra petiolum glanduliferis undulatis coriaceis utrinque glaberrimis, pedunculis subnullis, receptaculo pubescente, pedicellis gracilibus glaberrimis, corollae laciniis oblongis acutiusculis glabris coronae stam. fol. ovatis basi et apice subattenuatis.—Folia exacte ut in *Lauro nobili*. ... in insula Timor. (Zippelius) herb. Lugd. Batav. n. 36. (v. s. h. Mus. par.)

Translation: Twining glabrous; leaves lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate acute with glands on the petiole, undulate leathery both sides glabrous, peduncles almost not existent, receptacle pubescent, pedicels narrow very glabrous, leaflets of the corona oblong acute glabrous, leaflets of the staminal corona ovate base and apex somewhat attenuate.—Leaves exactly in *Laurus nobilis*. Woody climbing shrub from the island of Timor. (Zippelius) herb Lugd-Batav. n. 36. (I have seen it in the Paris Museum).

In Rumphia 4 (1849) 29. C. L. Blume. 1. *C. laurifolium* Bl. **Hoya laurifolia** Decaisne Asclepiad. in Ann. Sc. nat. 1838. p. 272 et De Cand. Prodr. Syst. veg. VIII. p. 639. 37.

Si planta praecedens foliolis coronae stamineae scutatis, verticaliter adnatis a reliquis omnibus Hoyis recedit ac necessario sejungenda est, Genere Hoya omnino tantum illae containerentur Species, a De Caisne V. Cl. § 1. Hoyae verae habitae, quarum foliola coronae stamineae *Hoya carnosae* instar conformata forent. Haec autem stirps, typum hujus Generis proprium referens, Javae quoque e Sina importata fuit, Malaice Aroy kikandel sabrang appellata; neque silentio omittendum eam in Japonica, crebro hortis ornandis excoli, unde aliquot abhinc annis Varietates quaedam caldariis nostris sunt illatae haudquaquam Species propriae habendae. Hae a Von Siebold V. Doct. in Kruidk. Naaml. (1845) p.66 *H. picta* Sieb. et *H. variegata* Sieb. appellantur ac nulla alia re differunt, quam foliis variegatis, qualia etiam in *H. crassifolia* Haw. inveniuntur, quam haud magis atque *H. pallidam* Lindl. ab *H. carnosae* Rob. Brwn. diversam puto. Itaque e Speciebus in libris nostris depictis *H. corona Ariadnes*, *H. coronaria*, *H. purpurea* et *H. macrophylla* Hoyae verae sunt habendae; *H. coriacea* vero foliolis coronae stamineae subinflatis, marginibus cucullato-revolutis aliquomodo differt, quasi transitum exhibens ad Physostelma, Pterostelma, ac maxime ad Genus quoddam nondum descriptum, quod imprimis foliolis coronae stamineae erectis, compressis, subtis conduplicatis et corolla ad basin introrsums stuposa ad Hoya recedit. Typum hujus Generis refert *Hoya lasiantha* Herb. Korths., a me Plocostemma dicta. Ne tamen Generum nimis augeatur numerus, *Hoyam coriaceam* reliquis Hoyis tamquam Sectionem sive Subgenus proprium adjungendam censeo, quo complures stirpes Archipelagi Indici, aliae descriptae, aliae nondum descriptae, pertinent.

Translation: If the preceding plant (*Hoya laurifolia*) with its shield shaped staminal corona, whorled adnate, without remnants is altogether Hoya and not necessarily to separate from the Genus Hoya, is entirely to such a degree a continuous species of growth as the most renowned De Caisne seen in Section Hoya Vera, conforming to the species *Hoya carnosae* in the manner of the leaflets of the staminal corona, this plant on the other hand calling to mind the type mode characteristics of the Genus imported from China to Java named Malacca Aroy by kikandel sabrang; passed over even in Japan, reportedly cultivated as an ornamental, from which a few different distinct varieties of greenhouse culture have been brought in, by no means whatever therefore characteristic species related to Hoya by Von Siebold seen in the document in Kruidk. Naaml. (1845) page 66 *Hoya picta* Sieb. and *Hoya variegata* Sieb. belong to a species and lacking the distinctness of the other, the variegated leaves, found furthermore for instance in *H. crassifolia* Haworth to eliminate them not at all distinct more than *Hoya pallida* Lindley or *Hoya carnosae* Robert Brown. Thus grasp from species in natural balance depicted by *Hoya corona Ariadnes*, *Hoya coronaria*, *Hoya purpurea* and *Hoya macrophylla* included in (Section) Hoya vera; *Hoya coriacea* in fact the leaflets of the staminal corona somewhat inflated, margins hooded-revolute are somewhat different, nearly a transition exhibited near to Physostelma, Pterostelma, and most near the Genus formerly without description, because in the first place the leaflets of the staminal corona are erect, compressed conduplicate below and the corolla towards the base is stiffly hairy and differs from Hoya. Calling to mind the type mode for the Genus represented by *Hoya lasiantha* in Korthals Herbarium as stated by me is Plocostemma. Notwithstanding the excessive numerous increases of Genera, it belongs to *Hoya carnosae* listed remnants of

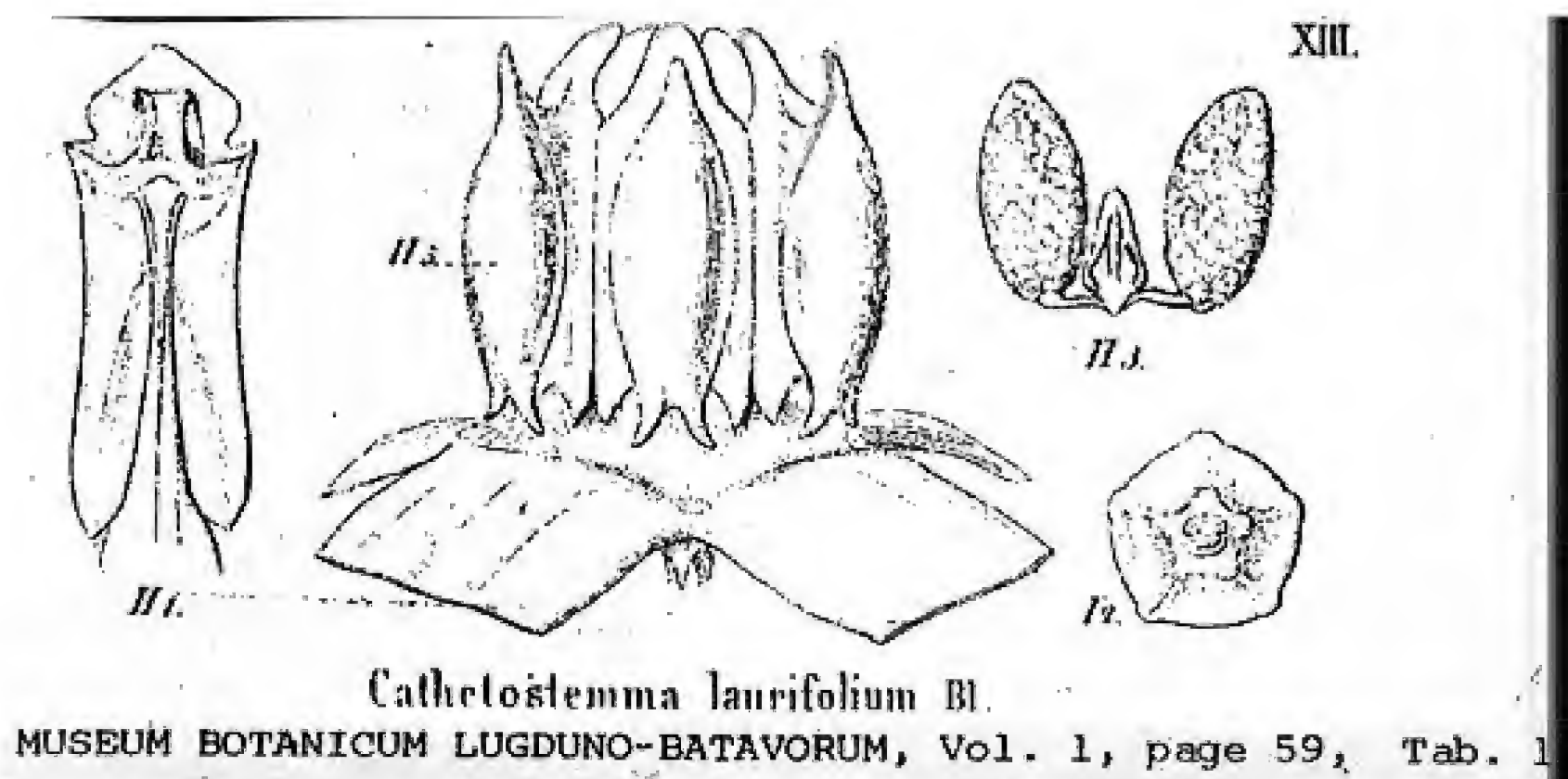
Hoya, notwithstanding the proper joining to Sections or Subgenera, because it belongs to plants from the Indian Archipelago sometimes described other times not described.

In Museum Botanicum Lugduno-Batavum 1 (1849) 59. C. L. Blume. Cathetostemma Bl. Calyx quinquepartitus. Corolla rotata, quinquepartita, laciniis reflexis. Corona staminea pentaphylla, gynostegio sessili adnata, foliolis scutiformibus, carnis, erectis, convexis, basi bifidis, apice attenuatis et angulo intortore in dentem antherae incumbentem producto. Antherae membrane stigmati appressa terminatae. Pollinia ellipsoidea, compressa, basi affixa, erecta. Stigma umbonatum.— Frutex Timorensis, volubilis; foliis oppositis, oblongis lanceoletsve, coriaceis, subvenosis, glabris, supra petiolum glanduliferis; umbellis brevissime pedunculatis, axillaribus et interpetiolaribus, multifloris; floribus longissime pedicellatis, mediocribus, flavo-viridulis.

150. *Cathetostemma laurifolium* Bl. fig. XIII: Bl. in Rumphia IV. p. 30.— **Hoya laurifolia** Decaisne Asclepiad. In Ann. Sc. nat. (1838) p.272 et in De Cand. Prodr. Syst. Veg. VIII p. 639. 37.—In Timor.

Translation: Cathetostemma Blume Calyx five parted. Corolla rotate, five-parted, leaflets reflexed. Corona staminea five-leaved, gynostegium sessile adnate, leaflets shield shaped, fleshy, erect, convex, base bifid, apex attenuate and interior angle incumbent on the anthers. Membrane of the anther terminally appressed to the stigma, Pollinia ellipsoidal, compressed, affixed at the base, erect. Stigma umbonate. — Shrub of Timor, twining, leaves opposite, oblong lanceolate, leathery, slightly veined, glabrous, above on the petiole glandular, umbels briefly pedunculate, axillary and interpetiolate, multiflowered; flowers yellow-green.

150. *Cathetostemma laurifolium* Blume figure XIII: Blume in Rumphia IV. page 30. — *Hoya laurifolia* Decaisne Asclepias in Annales les Science Naturelles (1838) page 272 and in De Candolle's Prodromus Syst. Veg. VIII page 639. 37. — In Timor (Indonesia).



In Annales Botanices Systematicae 3 (1852) 64-65. W. G. Walpers. CXXVb *Cathetostemma Blume*. (Blume, Rumphia IV. 30.)

Calyx quinquepartitus. Corolla rotata quinquepartita' laciniis reflexis. Corona staminea pentaphylla, gynostegio abbreviato adnata, foliolis scutiformibus carnosis erectis convexis, basi bifidis, apice attenuatis et angulo interiore in dentem antherae incumbentem producto. Antherae membrana stigmati appressa terminatae. Pollinia ellipsoidea compressa, basi affixa, erecta Stigma umbonatum; — Frutex Timorensis volubilis: foliis oppositis oblongis lanceolatisve, coriaceis subvenosis glabris, supra petiolum glanduliferis; umbellis brevissime pedunculatis, mediocribus flavo-viridulis.

i. *C. laurifolium* Blume l. c. & Mus. bot. Lugd. Batav. 59. no. 150. fig. 13 — **Hoya laurifolia** Dcne. In DC Prod. VIII. 639. — Java.

Translation: see above in Museum Botanicum Lugduno-Batavum 1 (1849) 59 C. L. Blume.

In Flora Indiae Batavae 2 (1857) 526. F. A. W. Miquel. 34. **Hoya laurifolia** Decaisn. Fruticosa volubilis, folia obverse oblonga vel oblongo-lanceolata acuta vel brevi-acuminata, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ — 4 poll. longa, coriacea patule pauci-venosa glabra, supra petiolum glandulifera, umbellae brevissime pedunculatae axillares et interpetiolares, fl. longissime pedicellati. *Hoya laurifolia* Decaisn. in Ann. D. Sc. nat, 1838, p. 272. DC. Prodr. VIII. p. 639 Rumphia IV. p.30. — Huic affinis species, e Japonica in viridaria nostra introductae, *H. picta* et *H. variegata* Siebold, a cl. Blume varietates habentur. Timor (Spanoghe). In Java uit China ingevoerd, volgens Blume. Aroi Ki kandel sabrang mal. op. Java.

Translation: Woody climber, leaves obverse oblong or oblong-lanceolate acute or briefly acuminate, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ — 4 inches long, leathery outspread with few veins glabrous, with a gland above on the petiole, umbels shortly pedunculate axillary and interpetiolar, flowers with long pedicels. *Hoya laurifolia* Decaisne in Ann. D. Sc. nat. 1838, page 272. DC Prodr. VIII page 639. — *Cathetostemma laurifolium* Blume in Musc. Bor. I page 59, figure XIII. Rumphia IV page 30. — at this time related to species introduced to our gardens from Japan, *Hoya picta* and *H. variegata* Siebold, from native varieties of the renowned Blume. Timor (Spanoghe). Native to Java and China according to Blume.

In Annales Museum Botanicum Lugduno-Batavum 4 (1869) 33. P. A. G. Miquel. 2. **Hoya laurifolia** Decaisne l. c. p. 630. Varietates in Japonia cultae: scil. *H. Picta* et *H. variegata* Sieb. nunc in hortos nostros introductae. — Conf. Bl. Rumphia IV. p. 30. — Iconem et descriptionem dedit b. De Vriese in Jaarb. K. Maatsch. Van Tuinbouw 1852.

Translation: varieties cultivated in Japan namely *H. picta* and *H. variegata* Siebold, at the present ours introduced into horticulture.

In Exkursionsflora 3 (1912) 97. S. H. Koorders. (Key)
3a. Narbenkopf flach4.

3b. Narbenkopf in der Mitte gespitzt. Blätter oblong oder oblong-lanzettlich; am Grunde verschmälert, bis 12 cm lang, lederig, kahl, oberseits an der Insertion mit Drüsen versehen. Windender Strauch, im Blatt einiger-maszen an *Hoya multiflora* erinnernd. Miq. 1. c. 526; *Cathetostemma laurifolium* Bl., Mus. bot. I. Fig. 13.

Angeblich (nach Blume) aus China in Java eingeführt. Im Buitenzorger Herbar fand ich diese Art nicht vertreten. Das Leidener Original war (von (?) Spanoghe) in Timor gesammelt worden.

Einh Name: Aroi ki-kandel sabrang, Sund. **Hoya laurifolia** (Bl.) Dcne.*

Translation: 3a. Stigma-head flat.....4.

3b. Stigma-head in the middle sharpened. Leaves oblong or oblong-lanceolate; at the base exists a stain, 12 cm long, leathery, glabrous, above at the insertion provided with glands. A twining shrub, in the leaves some resemblance to *Hoya multiflora*.

Miq. 1. C. 526; *Cathetostemma laurifolium* Bl., Mus. offered. I. Fig. 13.

Supposedly (after flower) from China in Java introduced. In the Buitenzorger Herbar found this type I doesn't represent. The Leiden original was (from (?) Spanoghe) in Timor been collected.

Native Name: Aroi ki-kandel sabrang, sound. *Hoya laurifolia* (Bl.) Dcne. *

In Flora of Java 2 (1965) 268 C. A. Backer. 2) Another member of this group is **H. laurifolia** Decne. A native of Timor which is wrongly recorded as being cultivated in Java, the plant, introduced under this name from China doubtless belongs to a different species.

In Hoya Sections (1993) 3. R. D. Kloppenburg. Translations from Rumphia 4 (1848) 30 C. L. Blume. *Cathetostemma* (genus) Blume, In Rumphia V.4 p.30, 1848.

Calyx quinquepartis. Corolla rotata, quinquepartita, laciniis reflexis. Corona staminea pentaphyllia, gynostegio abbreviato adnata; foliolis scutiformibus, carnosus, erectis, convexis, basi bifidis, apice attenuatis et angulo inferiore in dentem antherae incumbentem producto. Antherae membrana stigmati appressa terminatae. Pollinia ellipsoidea, compressa, basi affixa, erecta. Stigma umbonatum.--Frutex Timorensis, volubilis; foliis oppositis, oblongis lanceolatisve, coriaceis, subvenosis, glabris, supra petiolum glanduliferis; umbellis brevissime pedunculatis, axillaribus et interpetiolaribus, multifloris; floribus longissime pedicellatis, mediocribus, flavo-viridulis.

Translation: Calyx pentamerous. Corolla rotate, pentamerous, the lobes reflexed. Corona of 5 segments, adnate to the short gynostegium; corona segments shield shaped, fleshy, erect, convex, with the base bifid, at the apex narrowed and with the lower side, prolonged into a tooth laying upon the anther. With the terminal membrane of the anther appressed to the stigma. Pollinia ellipsoidal, compressed attached at the base, erect. Stigma dome shaped. A shrubby climber of Timor, with leaves opposite, oblong lanceolate, leathery, slightly veined, glabrous, with glands above the petiole; umbels very shortly peduncled, from the axils and between the petioles, many flowers on very long pedicels, medium-size, yellow-green.

Hoya laurifolia Decaisne # D 17031 (BO)
 Now **Marsdinia laurifolia** (Decaisne) Kloppenburg

